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(54) Three-dimensional object image drawing apparatus and method

Vorrichtung und Verfahren zum Zeichnen von Bildern dreidimensionaler Objekte

Appareil et méthode pour dessiner des images d'objets à trois dimensions

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- IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN.,
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390 - 391 'Single Click Technique for Rotating
Graphical Objects Using a Pointing Device'

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Description

The present invention relates to a three-dimensional three-dimensional object image drawing apparatus and a object image drawing method for drawing a three-dimensional object image on a display screen, and more particularly to a three-dimensional object image drawing apparatus and method for rotating or moving along a line a three-dimensional object image displayed on a screen.

In recent years, CAD systems using Engineering Work Stations(EWS) have been developed and have been used in various design work. In such a CAD system, means for communicating between a person and a system, namely, a man-machine interface, is regarded as important for handling images. Therefore, a man-machine interface that provides easier operation has been desired.

To this end, instead of a conventional keyboard, a pointing device such as, for example, a mouse has been developed as a means for effecting communication with a system. By using the pointing device, figures can be easily drawn or edited.

In such a CAD system, frequently there are cases in which an image of a three-dimensional object having a size larger than the size of the screen in the system must be displayed. In this case, the image is displayed by scaling down the figure or by partially displaying the figure. For example, when the whole figure is to be seen, the display is scaled down, and when a part of the image is to be displayed, a part of the image of the three-dimensional object is selected and displayed.

In addition, in a CAD system, it is necessary for design purposes to display a three-dimensional object when it is viewed from an arbitrary direction.

In a conventional CAD system, to partially display a desired three-dimensional object image, a displayed figure is modified by moving it along a line in such a way as to designate and instruct, by means of a pointing device such as a mouse, for example, a predetermined point on the three-dimensional object image, which is currently being displayed, so that the designated point is moved to the center of the screen, resulting in a partial display of the three-dimensional object image. This movement of an image is hereinafter referred to as a parallel movement. To designate and instruct as above is referred to as "pan hit".

Also, to rotate a three-dimensional object image by changing the view direction, it is necessary to know the angle of rotation with respect to each axis and to designate the desired angle of rotation with respect to the axis.

When a parallel movement is to be effected by the conventional CAD system, however, the three-dimensional object image is moved along a line and displayed only in such a way that the pan hit point, i.e., the designated and instructed point, is moved to the center of the screen. Therefore, when a predetermined range of

the figure is to be displayed, an operator cannot easily recognize the pan hitting position, i.e., the designating and instructing position, to display the desired range so that, in order to display the desired figure on the screen, pan hittings, i.e., designations and instructions, must be repeated many times. Further, by repeating the pan hits, if the operator misses the current position, the picture image must be compressed one time and a cursor must be moved to a desired position, and then the image must be enlarged again to pan hit it. Therefore, in the conventional CAD system, to display a desired image by means of a parallel movement is very complex and inefficient.

Also, in the conventional CAD system, when a 3-D object is to be rotated by changing the direction of view or view direction, an operator must recognize and designate the angle of rotation with respect to each axis in accordance with the change of the view direction, making the operation complex, and the image when viewed from the desired view direction cannot always be displayed at one time but may require many separate operations.

EP-A-0 168 981 discloses an apparatus according to the preamble of each of the accompanying independent claims. In this prior art, the viewpoint of the observer is alterable at will so that he can view the stored information from different directions. In particular, a spherical panning system is contemplated wherein the user can "pan around" the display object and re-display the object from a different direction. A new viewing point and direction is calculated from changes in "longitude" and "latitude" input by the user, whereupon the input data is transformed with respect to a new viewing direction.

An aspect of the present invention provides a 3-D object drawing apparatus for rotating a perspective view of a 3-D object image displayed on a 2-D display screen, which comprises a display unit having a 2-D display screen for displaying a 3-D object image as a perspective view and a cursor indicating a position on the 2-D display screen, and an instructing unit for issuing an instruction to rotate the 3-D object image by moving the cursor to the desired point. The apparatus is characterised by a circle data generating unit for generating circle data for drawing a circle on the display screen, and a directional segment data generating unit for generating directional segment data of a line. The display unit displays, based on the circle data and the directional segment data, the circle and a directional segment directed from the desired point to the center of the circle by overlapping them with the three-dimensional object image being displayed. The apparatus is further characterised by a hemisphere data generating unit for generating hemisphere data. The circumference of the bottom surface of the hemisphere is the same as the circle. The apparatus is further characterised by a display control unit for rotating the perspective view by changing a view point from the vertex of the hemisphere to a new view point on the hemisphere. The projection of the new view point from the top view to the bottom surface of the hem-

isphere is the desired point of the cursor.

Preferably, the hemisphere data generating unit comprises an angle and direction calculating unit for calculating a rotation angle and a rotation direction necessary to move the new view point to the vertex of the hemisphere through the surface of the hemisphere. The display control unit converts the data of the three-dimensional object image to rotate the three-dimensional object image by the rotation angle in the rotation direction.

Preferably, the instructing unit comprises a mouse having a first switch for inputting position data of the cursor into a panning control unit and for moving the cursor, a second switch for instructing a panning operation of a parallel movement of the three-dimensional object image displayed on the display screen, and a third switch for instructing a panning operation of a rotation of the three-dimensional object image displayed on the display screen.

Preferably, the apparatus further comprises a boundary line data generating unit, operatively connected to the instructing unit, for generating, when the second switch is operated to instruct a parallel panning movement of the three-dimensional object image, a boundary line representing a displayable range of the three-dimensional object image assuming that the current cursor position becomes the center of the displayable range of the display screen. The directional segment data generating unit generates another directional segment data of another directional segment of a line directed from the center of the displayable range to the center of the display screen. The display control unit moves the three-dimensional object image along the other directional segment of a line by a distance equal to the length of the other directional segment of a line.

Preferably, the panning operation for rotation is instructed by pressing the third switch, and the display of the rotation is instructed by releasing the third switch.

Preferably, the parallel panning movement is instructed by pressing the second switch, and the display of the parallel movement is instructed by releasing the second switch.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a three-dimensional object drawing method for rotating a perspective view of a three-dimensional object image displayed on a two-dimensional display screen, comprising the steps of: displaying said three-dimensional object image as a perspective view and a cursor indicating a position on said two-dimensional display screen; and in response to an instruction from instructing means, rotating said three-dimensional object image by moving said cursor to a desired view point on said display screen; characterised by: generating, when an instruction to rotate said three-dimensional object image is given by said instructing means, circle data and drawing a circle on said display screen by overlapping the circle with said three-dimensional object image being displayed, based on said circle data; generating, when an instruction to rotate said

three-dimensional object image is given by said instructing means, directional segment data of a line, and drawing, based on said directional segment data, a directional line segment directed from said desired view point to the center of said circle by overlapping the directional segment with said circle and said three-dimensional object image being displayed; generating, when an instruction to rotate said three-dimensional object image is instructed by said instructing means, hemisphere data of a hemisphere having a bottom surface, the circumference of said bottom surface being the same as said circle; and rotating said perspective view by changing a view point from the vertex of said hemisphere to a new view point on said hemisphere, the projection of said new view point from the top view to the bottom surface of said hemisphere being said desired point of said cursor.

Thus, the present invention may provide a three-dimensional object drawing apparatus and method by which, by a simple operation, an operator can pan hit as desired to display a three-dimensional object image in a parallel movement or rotation, and in addition, in the case of rotation of the displayed image, the view direction can be designated intuitively to display the three-dimensional object image viewed from that direction.

In operation, when panning operation for a rotation is instructed by means of the mouse, the panning control unit draws a circle on the display screen. The circle should have a size smaller than the display screen. The circle is drawn by making it overlap the three-dimensional object image being displayed. A directional line segment directed from the position of the cursor to the center of the circle is also displayed by overlapping it with the three-dimensional object image being displayed. The direction and length of the direction segment are changed in accordance with a cursor movement operation by means of the mouse. Then, when a display of the three-dimensional object after the panning operation is instructed by the mouse, the display control unit draws a three-dimensional object image which is a view of the three-dimensional object when it is viewed from a point on a hemisphere having a bottom surface the circumference of which is the same as the circle. The point on the hemisphere is projected to the cursor position when the hemisphere is viewed from its top plan view.

By this operation, the view direction can be recognized intuitively by means of the direction and the length of the directional line segment so that an operator can easily estimate the view direction, and a perspective view when viewed from that direction can be drawn on the screen, resulting in an improvement in the efficiency of the operation.

Also, when the three-dimensional object is being drawn by using, as a screen view point, a first point on the hemisphere projected on the center of the circle, and by using, as a view direction, the direction from that screen point to the center of the circle, the view direction can be determined by determining the rotation angle

and the rotation direction necessary to move the second point to the first point through the surface of the hemisphere, so that the image of the three-dimensional object when viewed from the first point can be easily drawn.

Further, when a panning operation of a parallel movement is instructed by the mouse, the panning control unit draws a boundary line representing a displayable range of the three-dimensional object image when the point indicated by the cursor is drawn at the center of the screen, and a directional line segment directed from that point to the center of the screen. The panning control unit changes the direction and the length of the directional line segment and the displayable range in accordance with the cursor movement. When a display of the three-dimensional object after the panning operation is instructed, the display control unit draws the three-dimensional object image by moving it in parallel in such a way that the point indicated by the cursor is drawn at the center of the screen. By this operation, the direction of the directional line segment becomes the direction of a line along which the parallel movement is effected, and its length becomes the moved distance effected by the parallel movement so that the operator can easily display the parallel movement of the three-dimensional object image as he desired, by pan hitting.

Further, by providing, in the mouse, a panning switch for rotation and a panning switch for a parallel movement, and by pressing the switches to effect a panning operation instruction for rotation or a panning instruction for a parallel movement, and by releasing the switches, to output an instruction to display the three-dimensional object after the panning operation, the parallel movement display or rotation display can be effected by an easy operation.

Reference will now be made, by way of example, to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a three-dimensional object drawing apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of a panning control unit in the block diagram of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram of a hemisphere data generating unit in the block diagram of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a flowchart generally explaining a rotation operation and a parallel movement operation according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a flowchart explaining the rotation operation in detail according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a flowchart explaining the parallel movement operation according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7A and Fig. 7B are explanatory diagrams of the rotation operation according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

Figs. 8A to 8C are explanatory diagrams of the par-

allel movement operation according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a three-dimensional object drawing apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 1, 11 is a mouse as an instructing unit for effecting a panning operation for moving a graphic cursor on a display screen 22 (see Figs. 7A, 7B, 8A to 8C), for a rotation display or for a parallel movement display. On the surface of the mouse 11, there are provided three switches 11a, 11b, and 11c and a track ball (not shown in the figure). The first switch 11a is used for inputting a coordinate value of the cursor on the display screen 22 into the apparatus; the second switch 11b is used for a panning operation for a parallel movement; and the third switch 11c is used for a panning operation for a rotation movement.

By rotating the track ball, the cursor on the screen 22 is moved; and by pressing the first switch 11a, the coordinate value of the point indicated by the cursor is input into the apparatus. Also, by pressing the second switch 11b, the panning operation for a parallel movement is instructed; and by releasing the switch, the parallel movement display of the three-dimensional object image is instructed. Further, by pressing the third switch 11c, a panning operation for a rotation movement is instructed, and by releasing the switch, the rotation display of the three-dimensional object image is instructed.

12 is an input control unit for generating a movement signal for moving the cursor along an axial direction in accordance with the rotation of the track ball, and for outputting an ON or OFF state of each of the switches 11a to 11c into a panning control unit 13.

The panning control unit 13 generates circle data of a circle to be displayed on the display screen by overlapping the circle with the three-dimensional object image being displayed, and directional segment data of a line indicating a new view direction when a rotation movement is instructed by the mouse 11, and generates boundary line data and directional segment data of a line indicating the amount of a parallel movement when a parallel movement is instructed by the mouse 11.

21 is a hemisphere data generating unit for calculating new view direction data when a rotation movement is instructed by the mouse 11.

14 is a display control unit for generating, based on the new view direction data for the rotation movement or the amount of the parallel movement output from the panning control unit 13 based on the panning operation, a three-dimensional object image after the parallel movement or the three-dimensional object image when the object is viewed from the new view direction.

15 is an image data inputting unit such as a host unit for inputting a three-dimensional object image; 16 is an image data storage unit for storing three-dimensional object image data input from an image data input/output unit; and 17 is a resizable image data storage unit, or, in other words, a rubber band image data stor-

age unit, for storing the circle data, directional segment data, or boundary line data as panning guide data for easily effecting a parallel movement or rotation operation when a panning operation is to be carried out. The panning guide can be made to be any form as desired as if it were a rubber band. Therefore, the unit 17 is hereinafter referred to as a rubber band image data storage unit. 18 is a three-dimensional object image storage unit for storing a three-dimensional object image; 19 is a read out/synthesize unit for reading and synthesizing a dot image from the image storage units 18 and 19 in synchronization with a raster scan; and 20 is a display unit for drawing an image.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of the panning control unit 13 in the block diagram of Fig. 1. In Fig. 2, the panning control unit 13 includes a circle data generating unit 131 for generating circle data of a circle when a rotation movement is instructed by the mouse 11, a directional segment data generating unit 132 for generating directional segment data of a directional line segment directed from a cursor position to the center of the circle when a rotation movement is instructed, or of a directional line segment directed from the cursor position to the center of a new displayable range when a parallel movement is instructed, and a boundary line data generating unit for generating a boundary line indicating the new displayable range when a parallel movement is instructed.

Fig. 3 is a block diagram of the hemisphere data generating unit 21 in the block diagram of Fig. 1. In Fig. 3, the hemisphere data generating unit 21 includes an angle and direction calculating unit 211 for calculating, when a rotation movement is instructed by the mouse 11, an angle θ between a point P2 on the hemisphere HCB and the vertex point P1 of the hemisphere HCB (see Fig. 7A). The point P2 is a projection of the cursor point Pe when the hemisphere HCB is viewed from its top plan view.

Overall Operation.

Fig. 4 is a flowchart generally explaining a rotation operation and a parallel movement operation according to an embodiment of the present invention.

In operation, the panning control unit 13 supervises whether there is a request for a panning operation generated by pressing the second switch 11b or the third switch 11c of the mouse 11 (step 101). When there is a request for a panning operation, a judgement is made as to whether it is a panning operation for a parallel movement by pressing the second switch 11b or the panning operation for a rotation movement by pressing the third switch 11c (step 102).

When a panning operation for a rotation display is requested, a rotation panning process routine shown in Fig. 5 is carried out so that a new view direction is calculated by the hemisphere data generating unit 21 and is output to the display control unit 14 (step 105). The display control unit 14 carries out, based on the input

view direction data, converting process for rotating the image data to generate a three-dimensional object image based on the converted result, stores the image into the three-dimensional object image storage unit 18, and then displays it on the screen 20 (step 106).

On the other hand, when the panning operation for a parallel movement display is requested, a parallel movement panning process routine shown in Fig. 6 is carried out so that the amount of parallel movement along each axial direction is calculated and is output to the display control unit 14 (step 103). The display control unit 14 carries out, based on the input amount of parallel movement, a process of converting the image data stored in the image data storage unit 16 to generate a three-dimensional object image data based on the converted result, stores the image data in the three-dimensional object image storage unit 18, and then displays the parallel movement on the display screen 22 (step 104).

A panning control for a rotation movement

Fig. 5 is a flowchart explaining the rotation operation in detail according to an embodiment of the present invention, and Figs. 7A and 7B are explanatory diagrams for the rotation operation.

An explanation is given for a case in which, in a state when an image TDI of a three-dimensional object is displayed from its top plan view on the two-dimensional surface of the display screen 22 as shown in Fig. 7A, for example, the image is rotated in such a way that the three-dimensional object is viewed from a new view direction.

When the third switch 11c on the mouse 11 is pressed, an instruction to rotate the image is provided so that the circle data generating unit 131 in the panning control unit 13 generates circle data of a circle CIR having a predetermined radius with its center Pc at the center of the display screen 22. The radius of the circle CIR should be shorter than half of the shorter side of the display screen 22. Namely, the circle CIR should be smaller than the display screen 22. The circle data is stored in the rubber band image storage unit 17. The read out and synthesize unit 19 reads out the circle data from the rubber band image storage unit 17 and outputs it to the display unit 20 so that the circle CIR overlaps the three-dimensional object image TDI on the display screen 22 (step 301). Then, the directional segment data generating unit in the panning control unit 13 generates directional segment data of a directional segment DS of a line directed from the position Pe of the cursor CSR to the center Pc of the circle. The directional segment data is also stored in the rubber band image storage unit 17. The read out and synthesize unit 19 reads the directional segment data from the rubber band image storage unit 17 and outputs it to the display unit 20. Thus, the directional segment DS is drawn so as to overlap three-dimensional object image TDI and the circle CIR on the

display screen 22. If the cursor position P_e is a new position corresponding to the new view point, the angle ϕ between the directional segment DS and a vertical line V_1-V_2 of the circle CIR represents the direction of the rotation.

Next, the panning control unit 13 supervises whether the cursor CSR is moved to change the view direction (step 303). If the cursor CSR is moved, the process returns to the step 302 to generate a new directional line segment DS and display it on the display screen 22. Thus, the direction and length of the directional line segment DS are changed in accordance with the cursor movement operation.

If the cursor CSR is not moved, it is determined whether or not the third switch 11c is released so that a display of the three-dimensional object image after a panning operation (a display of the three-dimensional object when it is viewed from the point P2 to the center P_c) is requested. If the third switch 11c is not released, the process returns to the step 303.

On the other hand, if the third switch 11c is released so that a display of the three-dimensional object image after a panning operation is requested, hemisphere data of a hemisphere HCB, shown in Fig. 7A, having a bottom surface, the circumference of which is the same as the circle CIR, is generated (step 305). The hemisphere HCB is not displayed on the display screen 22, but is used to determine a new view direction and to calculate the rotation angle θ .

Namely, in the angle and direction calculating unit 211 in the hemisphere data generating unit 21, data processing is carried out so that the circumference of the bottom surface of the hemisphere HCB is made to virtually coincide with the circle CIR. Then, a first point P1, which is the vertex point on the hemisphere HCB and is which projected at the center P_c of the circle when the hemisphere HCB is viewed from its top, is determined, and a second point P2, which is a point on the hemisphere HCB and which is projected on the cursor position P_e when the hemisphere HCB is viewed from its top, are determined (step 306). Note that the three-dimensional three-dimensional object image TDI is an image of a object drawn by taking the first point P1 as a view point and the direction from the view point P1 to the center P_c of the circle CIR as a view direction. The invention from the second point P2 to the center P_c of the circle CIR is a new view direction, set by the operator at step 303, for viewing the three-dimensional object.

The rotation angle θ necessary for moving the second point P2 to the first point P1 through the surface of the sphere HCB, and an angle ϕ between the directional segment DS of a line and the line V_1-V_2 , are then determined. These angles are input, as a view direction, to the display control unit 14 (step 307). The display control unit 14 then performs, based on the input view direction data θ and ϕ , a conversion process for rotation of the image data, and then, based on the converted data, generates data of a perspective view image TDI' of the

three-dimensional object when it is viewed from the point P2, stores the data in the three-dimensional object image storage unit 18, and displays it on the screen 22 as shown in Fig. 7B.

According to the above-mentioned panning operation, the view direction can be decided intuitively based on the direction and the length of the directional segment DS of a line so that an operator can easily designate a view direction to draw a perspective view of a three-dimensional object when it is viewed from that direction, resulting in an improvement in the ease of operation.

A panning control for a parallel movement

Fig. 6 is a flowchart explaining the parallel movement operation according to an embodiment of the present invention, and Figs. 8A to 8C are explanatory diagrams of the parallel movement operation according to an embodiment of the present invention.

An explanation is given for a case in which, in a state when a three-dimensional object image TDI as shown in Fig. 8A, for example, is displayed on the display screen 22, the image TDI as a complete three-dimensional object is moved in parallel.

When the second switch 11b on the mouse 11 is pressed, the directional segment data generating unit 132 in the panning control unit 13 generates, as shown in Fig. 8B, data of a directional segment DS of a line from the point indicated by the cursor CSR to the center P_c of the display screen 22. The directional segment data is stored in the rubber band image storage unit 17. The read out and synthesize unit 19 reads the directional segment data and outputs it to the display unit 20. Thus the directional segment DS is displayed on the display screen 22 by making it overlap the three-dimensional object image TDI (step 201). Note that the direction of the directional line segment DS is the direction of the parallel movement, and the length of the directional segment is the amount of the parallel movement.

Also, the boundary line data generating unit 133 in the panning control unit 13 calculates a displayable range of the three-dimensional object image assuming that the point indicated by the cursor CSR becomes the center of the displayable range, and generates boundary data of a boundary line BDL indicating the displayable range. The boundary line data is stored, as a rubber band for a panning guide, in the rubber band image storage unit 17. The boundary line data is read by the read out and synthesize unit 19 wherein the boundary line data is synthesized with the three-dimensional object image data and the directional segment data. Thus, on the display screen, a part of the boundary line indicated by a solid line, the three-dimensional object image, and the directional segment DS are displayed (step 202).

After that, the panning control unit 13 determines whether the cursor CSR is moved by the operation of the mouse (step 203). If the cursor CSR is moved, the

process returns to the step 201 to generate a new directional line segment DS and a boundary line BDL of a displayable range and display them on the display screen 22. Thus, in accordance with the cursor movement operation, the direction and length of the directional segment DS of a line and the displayable range are changed.

If the cursor is not moved, it is determined whether or not the second switch 11b is released so that a display of the three-dimensional object image after a panning operation (a display after a parallel movement) is requested. If the switch is not released, the process returns to the step 203.

On the other hand, if the press of the second switch 11b is released so that a display of the three-dimensional object after a panning operation is requested, the direction of the directional line segment DS is deemed as the direction of the parallel movement, and the length of the directional segment is deemed as the amount of the parallel movement. Then, the amount of movement Xs and Ys along the respective axis of the screen coordinate is calculated and input into the display control unit 14 (step 205). In this way, the display control unit 14 performs a conversion process for the parallel movement on the image data, based on the input amounts Xs and Ys of the parallel movement, and after that, based on the result of the conversion, generates a three-dimensional object image and stores it in the image storage unit 18. Then, as shown in Fig. 8C, the three-dimensional object image after the parallel movement is displayed on the display screen 22.

In the above-described panning operation, the direction of the directional line segment DS is the direction of the parallel movement, and its length is the amount of the parallel movement. Therefore, an operator can move a three-dimensional object image in parallel by pan hitting a point as desired resulting in easy operation.

In the above description, embodiments of the present invention are described. There are, however, various modifications possible within the scope of claim for patent of the present invention. The present invention does not exclude these modifications.

As described above, when a panning operation for a rotation is instructed, a circle having a predetermined radius and a directional line segment directed from the cursor position to the center of the circle are drawn so as to overlap a three-dimensional object image being displayed, and the direction and the length of the directional segment of a line are changed in accordance with a cursor movement operation; and when a three-dimensional object display after the panning operation is instructed, hemisphere data of a hemisphere having a bottom surface the circumference of which is the same as the circle is generated, and a point on the hemisphere projected at the cursor position is made to be a new view point from which the three-dimensional object is viewed to draw an image. By this construction, the direction and the length of the directional line segment can be recog-

nized intuitively so that the direction viewed by the operator can be easily designated and a perspective view of the three-dimensional object when it is viewed from that direction can be drawn on the screen, resulting in an improvement in the ease of operation.

In addition, when a three-dimensional object is drawn by using, as a screen point, a first point P1 on the hemisphere projected onto the center of the circle, and by using, as a view direction, the direction from that screen view point to the center of the circle, a rotation angle θ and a rotation direction ϕ necessary to move the said second point to the first point position through the sphere are determined, and by using the angles θ and ϕ , a rotation conversion process is performed on the image data to effect a rotation display of the three-dimensional object image. By this construction, the three-dimensional object image when it is viewed from the point P2 can be drawn by a simple process.

Further, when a panning operation for a parallel movement is instructed by a mouse, a boundary line indicating a displayable range of the three-dimensional object image when the point indicated by the cursor is assumed to be drawn at the center of the screen, and a directional line segment directed from that point to the center of the screen are drawn. In accordance with the cursor movement, the direction and the length of the directional line segment and the displayable range can be changed and displayed in accordance with the cursor movement operation; and when a display of the three-dimensional object after the panning operation is instructed, the three-dimensional object image is drawn by moving in parallel in such a way that the point indicated by the cursor is drawn at the center of the display screen. By this construction, the direction of the directional line segment is the direction of the parallel movement and its length is the amount of the parallel movement. Therefore, a parallel movement display of a three-dimensional object image can be effected by a simple operation and by a pan hit as desired by an operator.

Still further, a panning switch for rotation and a panning switch for parallel movement are provided on the mouse. By pressing the switch, a panning operation for rotation or a panning operation for a parallel movement is instructed. By releasing the switch, an instruction to display the three-dimensional object after the panning operation is output. By this construction, a parallel movement display or a rotation movement display can be effected by a simple operation.

Claims

1. A three-dimensional object drawing apparatus for rotating a perspective view of a three-dimensional object image (TDI) displayed on a two-dimensional display screen (22), comprising:

display means (20) having said two-dimension-

al display screen for displaying said three-dimensional object image (TDI) as a perspective view and a cursor (CSR) indicating a position on said two-dimensional display screen (22); and

instructing means (11) for instructing to rotate said three-dimensional object image by moving said cursor (CSR) to a desired view point (Pe) on said display screen (22); characterised by: circle data generating means (131), operatively connected to said instructing means (11), for generating, when an instruction to rotate said three-dimensional object image (TDI) is given by said instructing means (11), circle data, said display means (20) drawing a circle (CIR) on said display screen by overlapping the circle with said three-dimensional object image being displayed, based on said circle data;

directional segment data generating means (132), operatively connected to said instructing means (11) and said circle data generating means (131), for generating, when an instruction to rotate said three-dimensional object image is given by said instructing means (11), directional segment data of a line, said display means (20) drawing, based on said directional segment data, a directional line segment (DS) directed from said desired view point (Pe) to the center (Pc) of said circle (CIR) by overlapping the directional segment with said circle and said three-dimensional object image being displayed;

hemisphere data generating means (133), operatively connected to said directional segment data generating means (132), for generating, when an instruction to rotate said three-dimensional object image is instructed by said instructing means (11), hemisphere data of a hemisphere (HCB) having a bottom surface, the circumference of said bottom surface being the same as said circle (CIR); and display control means (14), operatively connected to said hemisphere data generating means (133), for rotating said perspective view (TDI) by changing a view point from the vertex (P1) of said hemisphere to a new view point (P2) on said hemisphere (HCB), the projection of said new view point (P2) from the top view to the bottom surface of said hemisphere (HCB) being said desired point (Pe) of said cursor (CSR).

2. A three-dimensional object drawing apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein said hemisphere data generating means (133) comprises angle and direction calculating means (134) for calculating a rotation angle (θ) and a rotation direction (ϕ) necessary to move said new view point (P2) to the vertex (P1)

of said hemisphere (HCB) through the surface of said hemisphere, said display control means (14) converting the data of the three-dimensional object image to rotate the three-dimensional object image (TDI) by said rotation angle (θ) in said rotation direction (ϕ).

3. A three-dimensional object drawing apparatus as claimed in claim 2, wherein said circle data generating means (131) and said directional segment data generating means (132) constitute panning control means (13) for generating necessary rubber band image data in response to the instruction from said instructing means (11), said necessary rubber band image data including said circle data and said directional segment data, said apparatus further comprising rubber band image data storing means (17), operatively connected between said panning control unit (13) and said display means (20), for storing said rubber band data, said display means (20) displaying said circle and said directional segment based on said rubber band image data stored in said rubber band storing means (17).
4. A three-dimensional object drawing apparatus as claimed in claim 3, wherein said instructing means comprises a mouse having a first switch (11a) for inputting a position data of said cursor (CSR) into said panning control means (13) and for moving said cursor, a second switch (11b) for instructing a panning operation of a parallel movement of said three-dimensional object image (TDI) displayed on said display screen (22), and a third switch (11c) for instructing a panning operation of a rotation of said three-dimensional object image (TDI) displayed on said display screen (22).
5. A three-dimensional object drawing apparatus as claimed in claim 4, wherein when said third switch (11c) is operated, said instruction to rotate said three-dimensional object image (TDI) is given to said panning control unit (13), and when said second switch (11b) is operated, said circle data and said directional segment data are removed from said rubber band image storing means (17).
6. A three-dimensional object drawing apparatus as claimed in claim 5, further comprising boundary line data generating means (133), operatively connected to said instructing means (11), for generating, when said second switch (11b) is operated to instruct a panning operation of a parallel movement of said three-dimensional object image (TDI), a boundary line representing a displayable range of the three-dimensional object image assuming that the current cursor position becomes the center of said displayable range of the display screen (22), said directional segment data generating means

(132) generating another directional segment data of another directional line segment directed from the center of said displayable range to the center of said display screen (22), said display control means (14) moving said three-dimensional object image (TDI) along said other directional line segment by the distance equal to the length of said other directional line segment.

7. A three-dimensional object drawing apparatus as claimed in claim 6, wherein said panning operation for rotation is instructed by pressing said third switch (11c), and a display of rotation is instructed by releasing said third switch (11c).
8. A three-dimensional object drawing apparatus as claimed in claim 6, wherein said panning operation for parallel movement is instructed by pressing said second switch (11b), and a display of parallel movement is instructed by releasing said second switch (11b).
9. A three-dimensional object drawing method for rotating a perspective view of a three-dimensional object image (TDI) displayed on a two-dimensional display screen (22), comprising the steps of:

displaying said three-dimensional object image (TDI) as a perspective view and a cursor (CSR) indicating a position on said two-dimensional display screen (22); and
in response to an instruction from instructing means (11), rotating said three-dimensional object image by moving said cursor (CSR) to a desired view point (Pe) on said display screen (22);

characterised by:

generating, when an instruction to rotate said three-dimensional object image (TDI) is given by said instructing means (11), circle data and drawing a circle (CIR) on said display screen by overlapping the circle with said three-dimensional object image being displayed, based on said circle data;
generating, when an instruction to rotate said three-dimensional object image is given by said instructing means (11), directional segment data of a line, and drawing, based on said directional segment data, a directional line segment (DS) directed from said desired view point (Pe) to the center (Pc) of said circle (CIR), by overlapping the directional segment with said circle and said three-dimensional object image being displayed;
generating, when an instruction to rotate said three-dimensional object image is instructed by

said instructing means (11), hemisphere data of a hemisphere (HCB) having a bottom surface, the circumference of said bottom surface being the same as said circle (CIR); and rotating said perspective view (TDI) by changing a view point from the vertex (P1) of said hemisphere to a new view point (P2) on said hemisphere (HCB), the projection of said new view point (P2) from the top view to the bottom surface of said hemisphere (HCB) being said desired point (Pe) of said cursor (CSR).

Patentansprüche

1. Zeichenvorrichtung für ein dreidimensionales Objekt, zum Rotieren einer perspektivischen Ansicht eines dreidimensionalen Objektbildes (TDI), das an einem zweidimensionalen Anzeigebildschirm (22) angezeigt wird, mit:

einem Anzeigemittel (20) mit dem zweidimensionalen Anzeigebildschirm zum Anzeigen des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes (TDI) als perspektivische Ansicht und einem Cursor (CSR), der eine Position an dem zweidimensionalen Anzeigebildschirm (22) bezeichnet; und
einem Instruktionsmittel (11) zum Anweisen einer Rotation des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes durch Bewegen des Cursors (CSR) zu einem gewünschten Betrachtungspunkt (Pe) an dem Anzeigebildschirm (22); gekennzeichnet durch:

ein Kreisdatenerzeugungsmittel (131), das mit dem Instruktionsmittel (11) operativ verbunden ist, zum Erzeugen, wenn eine Instruktion zum Rotieren des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes (TDI) durch das Instruktionsmittel (11) erteilt wird, von Kreisdaten, wobei das Anzeigemittel (20) auf der Basis der Kreisdaten einen Kreis (CIR) auf dem Anzeigebildschirm zeichnet, indem der Kreis mit dem dreidimensionalen Objektbild, das gerade angezeigt wird, überlappt wird;

ein Richtungssegmentdatenerzeugungsmittel (132), das mit dem Instruktionsmittel (11) und dem Kreisdatenerzeugungsmittel (131) operativ verbunden ist, zum Erzeugen, wenn eine Instruktion zum Rotieren des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes durch das Instruktionsmittel (11) erteilt wird, von Richtungssegmentdaten einer Linie, wobei das Anzeigemittel (20) auf der Basis der Richtungssegmentdaten ein Richtungssegment (DS) zeichnet, das von dem gewünschten Betrachtungspunkt (Pe) zu der Mitte (Pc) des Kreises (CIR) gerichtet ist, indem das Richtungssegment mit dem Kreis und dem dreidimensionalen Objektbild, das gerade an-

gezeigt wird, überlappt wird;
 ein Halbkugeldatenerzeugungsmittel (133),
 das mit dem Richtungssegmentdatenerzeu-
 gungsmittel (132) operativ verbunden ist, zum
 Erzeugen, wenn eine Instruktion zum Rotieren
 des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes durch das
 Instruktionsmittel (11) angewiesen wird, von
 Halbkugeldaten einer Halbkugel (HCB), die eine
 Grundfläche hat, wobei der Umfang der
 Grundfläche derselbe wie der Kreis (CIR) ist;
 und
 ein Anzeigesteuermittel (14), das mit dem
 Halbkugeldatenerzeugungsmittel (133) opera-
 tiv verbunden ist, zum Rotieren der perspekti-
 vischen Ansicht (TDI) durch Verändern eines
 Betrachtungspunktes von dem Scheitelpunkt
 (P1) der Halbkugel zu einem neuen Betracht-
 ungspunkt (P2) auf der Halbkugel (HCB), wo-
 bei die Projektion des neuen Betrachtungs-
 punktes (P2) von der Draufsicht auf die Grund-
 fläche der Halbkugel (HCB) der gewünschte
 Punkt (Pe) des Kursors (CSR) ist.

2. Zeichenvorrichtung für ein dreidimensionales Ob-
 jekt nach Anspruch 1, bei der das Halbkugeldaten-
 erzeugungsmittel (133) ein Winkel- und Richtungs-
 berechnungsmittel (134) umfaßt, zum Berechnen
 eines Rotationswinkels (θ) und einer Rotationsrich-
 tung (ϕ), die zum Bewegen des neuen Betracht-
 ungspunktes (P2) zu dem Scheitelpunkt (P1) der
 Halbkugel (HCB) über die Fläche der Halbkugel er-
 forderlich sind, wobei das Anzeigesteuermittel (14)
 die Daten des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes kon-
 vertiert, um das dreidimensionale Objektbild (TDI)
 um den Rotationswinkel (θ) in der Rotationsrichtung
 (ϕ) zu rotieren.
3. Zeichenvorrichtung für ein dreidimensionales Ob-
 jekt nach Anspruch 2, bei der das Kreisdatenerzeu-
 gungsmittel (131) und das Richtungssegmentda-
 tenerzeugungsmittel (132) ein Schwenksteuermit-
 tel (13) bilden, zum Erzeugen von erforderlichen
 Gummibandbilddaten als Reaktion auf die Instruk-
 tion von dem Instruktionsmittel (11), welche erfor-
 derlichen Gummibandbilddaten die Kreisdaten und
 die Richtungssegmentdaten enthalten, wobei die
 Vorrichtung ferner ein Gummibandbilddatenspei-
 chermittel (17) umfaßt, das zwischen der
 Schwenksteuereinheit (13) und dem Anzeigemittel
 (20) operativ verbunden ist, zum Speichern der
 Gummibanddaten, welches Anzeigemittel (20) den
 Kreis und das Richtungssegment auf der Basis der
 Gummibandbilddaten anzeigt, die in dem Gummi-
 bandspeichermittel (17) gespeichert sind.
4. Zeichenvorrichtung für ein dreidimensionales Ob-
 jekt nach Anspruch 3, bei der das Instruktionsmittel
 eine Maus umfaßt, mit einer ersten Taste (11a), zum

Eingeben von Positionsdaten des Kursors (CSR) in
 das Schwenksteuermitel (13) und zum Bewegen
 des Kursors, einer zweiten Taste (11b), zum Anwei-
 sen einer Schwenkoperation einer Parallelbewe-
 gung des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes (TDI),
 das an dem Anzeigebildschirm (22) angezeigt wird,
 und eine dritte Taste (11c), zum Anweisen einer
 Schwenkoperation einer Rotation des dreidimen-
 sionalen Objektbildes (TDI), das an dem Anzei-
 gebildschirm (22) angezeigt wird.

5. Zeichenvorrichtung für ein dreidimensionales Ob-
 jekt nach Anspruch 4, bei der dann, wenn die dritte
 Taste (11c) betätigt wird, die Instruktion zum Rotie-
 ren des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes (TDI) der
 Schwenksteuereinheit (13) erteilt wird, und wenn
 die zweite Taste (11b) betätigt wird, die Kreisdaten
 und die Richtungssegmentdaten aus dem Gummi-
 bandbildspeichermittel (17) entfernt werden.
6. Zeichenvorrichtung für ein dreidimensionales Ob-
 jekt nach Anspruch 5, ferner mit einem Grenzlinien-
 datenerzeugungsmittel (133), das mit dem Instruk-
 tionsmittel (11) operativ verbunden ist, zum Erzeu-
 gen, wenn die zweite Taste (11b) betätigt wird, um
 eine Schwenkoperation einer Parallelbewegung
 des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes (TDI) anzuwei-
 sen, einer Grenzlinie, die einen anzeigbaren Bere-
 ich des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes darstellt,
 wenn angenommen wird, daß die gegenwärtige
 Kursorposition zu der Mitte des anzeigbaren Berei-
 ches des Anzeigebildschirmes (22) wird, wobei das
 Richtungssegmentdatenerzeugungsmittel (132)
 andere Richtungssegmentdaten eines anderen
 Richtungsliniensegmentes erzeugt, das von der
 Mitte des anzeigbaren Bereiches zu der Mitte des
 Anzeigebildschirmes (22) gerichtet ist, das Anzei-
 gesteuermittel (14) das dreidimensionale Objekt-
 bild (TDI) längs des anderen Richtungslinienseg-
 mentes um die Distanz bewegt, die der Länge des
 anderen Richtungsliniensegmentes gleich ist.
7. Zeichenvorrichtung für ein dreidimensionales Ob-
 jekt nach Anspruch 6, bei der die Schwenkoperati-
 on zur Rotation durch Niederdrücken der dritten Ta-
 ste (11c) angewiesen wird und eine Rotationsanzei-
 ge durch Lösen der dritten Taste (11c) angewiesen
 wird.
8. Zeichenvorrichtung für ein dreidimensionales Ob-
 jekt nach Anspruch 6, bei der die Schwenkoperati-
 on zur Parallelbewegung durch Niederdrücken der
 zweiten Taste (11b) angewiesen wird und eine An-
 zeige der Parallelbewegung durch Lösen der zwei-
 ten Taste (11b) angewiesen wird.
9. Zeichenverfahren für ein dreidimensionales Objekt,
 zum Rotieren einer perspektivischen Ansicht eines

dreidimensionalen Objektbildes (TDI), das an einem zweidimensionalen Anzeigebildschirm (22) angezeigt wird, mit den folgenden Schritten:

Anzeigen des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes (TDI) als perspektivische Ansicht und eines Kursors (CSR), der eine Position an dem zweidimensionalen Anzeigebildschirm angibt; und Rotieren, als Reaktion auf eine Instruktion von einem Instruktionsmittel (11), des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes durch Bewegen des Kursors (CSR) zu einem gewünschten Betrachtungspunkt (Pe) an dem Anzeigebildschirm (22);

gekennzeichnet durch:

Erzeugen, wenn eine Instruktion zum Rotieren des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes (TDI) durch das Instruktionsmittel (11) erteilt wird, von Kreisdaten und Zeichnen eines Kreises (CIR) an dem Anzeigebildschirm, indem der Kreis mit dem dreidimensionalen Objektbild, das gerade angezeigt wird, überlappt wird, auf der Basis der Kreisdaten;

Erzeugen, wenn eine Instruktion zum Rotieren des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes durch das Instruktionsmittel (11) erteilt wird, von Richtungssegmentdaten einer Linie und Zeichnen, auf der Basis der Richtungssegmentdaten, eines Richtungssegmentes (DS), das von dem gewünschten Betrachtungspunkt (Pe) zu der Mitte (Pc) des Kreises (CIR) gerichtet ist, indem das Richtungssegment mit dem Kreis und dem dreidimensionalen Objektbild, das gerade angezeigt wird, überlappt wird;

Erzeugen, wenn eine Instruktion zum Rotieren des dreidimensionalen Objektbildes durch das Instruktionsmittel (11) erteilt wird, von Halbkugeldaten einer Halbkugel (HCB) mit einer Grundfläche, wobei der Umfang der Grundfläche derselbe wie der Kreis (CIR) ist; und Rotieren der perspektivischen Ansicht (TDI) durch Verändern eines Betrachtungspunktes von dem Scheitelpunkt (P1) der Halbkugel zu einem neuen Betrachtungspunkt (P2) auf der Halbkugel (HCB), wobei die Projektion des neuen Betrachtungspunktes (P2) von der Draufsicht auf die Grundfläche der Halbkugel (HCB) der gewünschte Punkt (Pe) des Kursors (CSR) ist.

Revendications

1. Appareil de dessin d'un objet tridimensionnel destiné à faire tourner une vue en perspective d'une image de l'objet tridimensionnel (TDI) affichée sur

un, écran d'affichage bidimensionnel (22), comprenant :

un dispositif d'affichage (20) ayant un écran d'affichage bidimensionnel pour l'affichage de l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel (TDI) sous forme d'une vue en perspective et un curseur (CSR) indiquant une position sur l'écran d'affichage bidimensionnel (22), et

un dispositif d'instruction (11) destiné à donner une instruction de rotation de l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel par déplacement du curseur (CSR) à un point de vue voulu (Pe) sur l'écran d'affichage (22), caractérisé par :

un dispositif (131) générateur de données de cercle connecté pendant le fonctionnement au dispositif d'instruction (11) et destiné à créer, lorsqu'une instruction de rotation de l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel (TDI) est donnée par le dispositif d'instruction (11), des données de cercle, le dispositif d'affichage (20) dessinant un cercle (CIR) sur l'écran d'affichage par recouvrement du cercle par l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel qui est affichée en fonction des données de cercle,

un dispositif (132) générateur de données de segment directionnel connecté pendant le fonctionnement aux dispositifs d'instruction (11) et au dispositif (131) générateur de données de cercle et destiné à créer, lorsqu'une instruction de rotation de l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel est donnée par le dispositif d'instruction (11), des données de segment directionnel d'une ligne, le dispositif d'affichage (20) dessinant, d'après les données de segment directionnel, un segment de ligne directionnelle (DS) dirigé du point de vue voulu (Pe) vers le centre (Pc) du cercle (CIR) par recouvrement du segment directionnel par le cercle et l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel affichée,

un dispositif (133) générateur de données d'hémisphère connecté lors du fonctionnement au dispositif (132) générateur de données de segment directionnel et destiné à créer, lorsqu'une instruction de rotation de l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel est donnée par le dispositif d'instruction (11), des données d'un hémisphère (HCB) ayant une surface inférieure, la circonférence de la surface inférieure étant la même que le cercle (CIR), et

un dispositif (14) de commande d'affichage connecté pendant le fonctionnement au dispositif (133) générateur de données d'hémisphère et destiné à faire tourner la vue en perspective (TDI) par changement d'un point de vue du sommet (P1) de l'hémisphère vers un nouveau point de vue (P2) sur l'hémisphère (HCB), la projection du nouveau point de vue (P2) de la

vue supérieure vers la surface inférieure de l'hémisphère (HCB) étant le point voulu (Pe) du curseur (CSR).

2. Appareil de dessin d'un objet tridimensionnel selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le dispositif (133) générateur de données d'hémisphère comporte un dispositif (134) de calcul d'angle et de direction destiné à calculer un angle de rotation (θ) et une direction de rotation (ϕ) nécessaires pour le déplacement du nouveau point de vision (P2) au sommet (P1) de l'hémisphère (HCB) à travers la surface de l'hémisphère, le dispositif (14) de commande d'affichage transformant les données de l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel afin que l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel (TDI) tourne de l'angle de rotation (θ) dans la direction de rotation (ϕ). 5 10 15
3. Appareil de dessin d'un objet tridimensionnel selon la revendication 2, dans lequel le dispositif (131) générateur de données de cercle et le dispositif (132) générateur de données de segment directionnel constituent un dispositif (13) de commande de déplacement panoramique destiné à créer des données nécessaires d'image de bande de caoutchouc à la suite d'une instruction provenant du dispositif d'instruction (11), les données nécessaires d'image de bande de caoutchouc comprenant les données de cercle et les données de segment directionnel, l'appareil comprenant en outre un dispositif (17) de mémorisation des données d'image de bande de caoutchouc connecté pendant le fonctionnement entre l'unité de commande de déplacement panoramique (13) et le dispositif d'affichage (20) afin qu'il mémorise les données de bande de caoutchouc, le dispositif d'affichage (20) affichant le cercle et le segment directionnel en fonction des données d'image de bande de caoutchouc mémorisées dans le dispositif (17) de mémorisation de bande de caoutchouc. 20 25 30 35 40
4. Appareil de dessin d'un objet tridimensionnel selon la revendication 3, dans lequel le dispositif d'instruction comporte une souris ayant un premier interrupteur (11a) destiné à la saisie d'une donnée de position du curseur (CSR) dans le dispositif (13) de commande de déplacement panoramique et à déplacer le curseur, un second interrupteur (11b) destiné à donner une instruction d'opération de déplacement panoramique avec un mouvement parallèle de l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel (TDI) affichée sur l'écran d'affichage (22), et un troisième interrupteur (11c) destiné à donner une instruction d'opération de déplacement panoramique avec rotation de l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel (TDI) affichée sur l'écran d'affichage (22). 45 50 55
5. Appareil de dessin d'un objet tridimensionnel selon la revendication 4, dans lequel, lorsque le troisième interrupteur (11c) est commandé, l'instruction de rotation de l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel (TDI) est transmise à l'unité de commande de déplacement panoramique (13) et, lorsque le second interrupteur (11b) est commandé, les données de cercle et les données de segment directionnel sont retirées du dispositif (17) de mémorisation d'image de bande de caoutchouc. 6. Appareil de dessin d'un objet tridimensionnel selon la revendication 5, comprenant en outre un dispositif (133) générateur de données de ligne de limite, connecté pendant le fonctionnement au dispositif d'instruction (11) et destiné à créer, lorsque le second interrupteur (11b) est manœuvré pour donner une instruction d'opération de déplacement panoramique avec un mouvement parallèle de l'image d'objet tridimensionnel (TDI), une ligne de limite représentant une plage qui peut être affichée de l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel dans l'hypothèse où la position actuelle du curseur devient le centre de la plage affichable de l'écran d'affichage (22), le dispositif (132) générateur de données de segment directionnel créant d'autres données de segment directionnel d'un autre segment de ligne directionnel dirigé du centre de la plage affichable vers le centre de l'écran d'affichage (22), le dispositif (14) de commande d'affichage déplaçant l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel (TDI) le long de l'autre segment de ligne directionnel de la distance égale à la longueur de l'autre segment de ligne directionnel. 7. Appareil de dessin d'un objet tridimensionnel selon la revendication 6, dans lequel l'opération de déplacement panoramique utilisée pour la rotation est donnée par une instruction de pression du troisième interrupteur (11c), et un affichage de rotation est donné par une instruction de relâchement du troisième interrupteur (11c). 8. Appareil de dessin d'un objet tridimensionnel selon la revendication 6, dans lequel l'opération de déplacement panoramique avec un mouvement parallèle est donnée par une instruction de pression du second interrupteur (11b), et un affichage du mouvement parallèle est donné par une instruction de relâchement du second interrupteur (11b). 9. Procédé de dessin d'objets tridimensionnels destiné à faire tourner une vue en perspective d'une image d'objet tridimensionnel (TDI) affichée sur un écran d'affichage bidimensionnel (22), comprenant les étapes suivantes :
l'affichage de l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel (TDI) sous forme d'une vue en perspective et d'un curseur (SCR) indiquant une position sur

l'écran d'affichage bidimensionnel (22), et
à la suite d'une instruction provenant d'un dis-
positif d'instruction (11), la rotation de l'image
d'objet tridimensionnel par déplacement du
curseur (CSR) vers un point de vue voulu (Pe) 5
sur l'écran d'affichage (22), caractérisé par :
la création, lorsqu'une instruction de rotation de
l'image d'objet tridimensionnel (TDI) est don-
née par le dispositif d'instruction (11), de don-
nées de cercle et le dessin d'un cercle (CIR) 10
sur l'écran d'affichage par recouvrement du
cercle par l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel af-
fichée, en fonction des données de cercle,
la création, lorsqu'une instruction de rotation de
l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel est donnée 15
par le dispositif d'instruction (11), de données
de segment directionnel d'une ligne et le des-
sin, d'après les données de segment direction-
nel, d'un segment de ligne directionnel (DS) di-
rigé du point de vue voulu (Pe) vers le centre 20
(Pc) du cercle (CIR) par recouvrement du seg-
ment directionnel par le cercle et l'image de
l'objet tridimensionnel affichée,
la création, lorsqu'une instruction de rotation de
l'image de l'objet tridimensionnel est donnée 25
par le dispositif d'instruction (11), de données
d'un hémisphère (HCB) ayant une surface in-
férieure, la circonférence de la surface inférieu-
re étant égale au cercle (CIR), et
la rotation de la vue en perspective (TDI) par 30
changement d'un point de vue du sommet (P1)
de l'hémisphère à un nouveau point de vue (P2)
sur l'hémisphère (HCB), la projection du nou-
veau point de vue (P2) de la vue supérieure à
la surface inférieure de l'hémisphère (HCB) se 35
trouvant au point voulu (Pe) du curseur (CSR).

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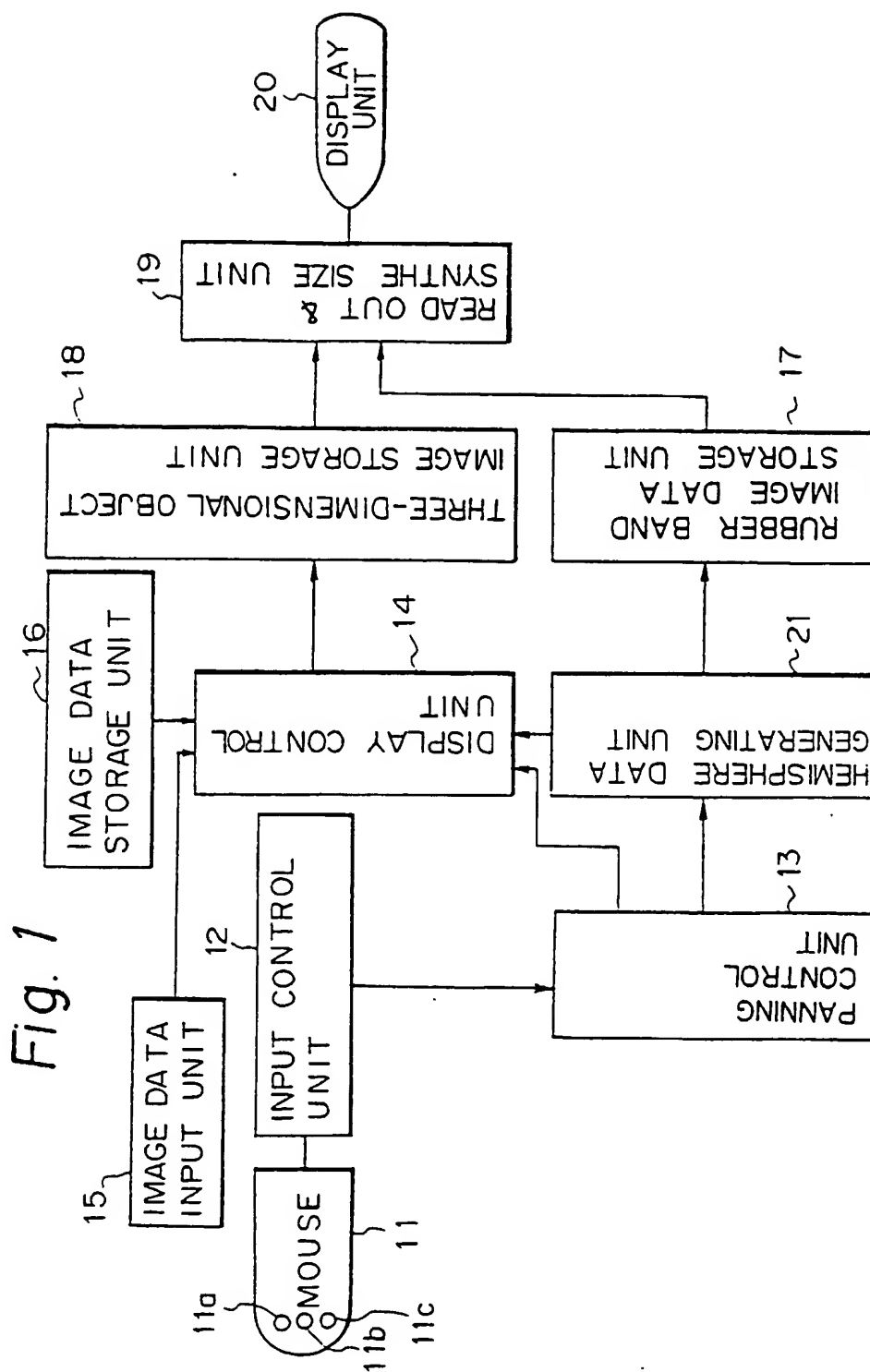


Fig. 2

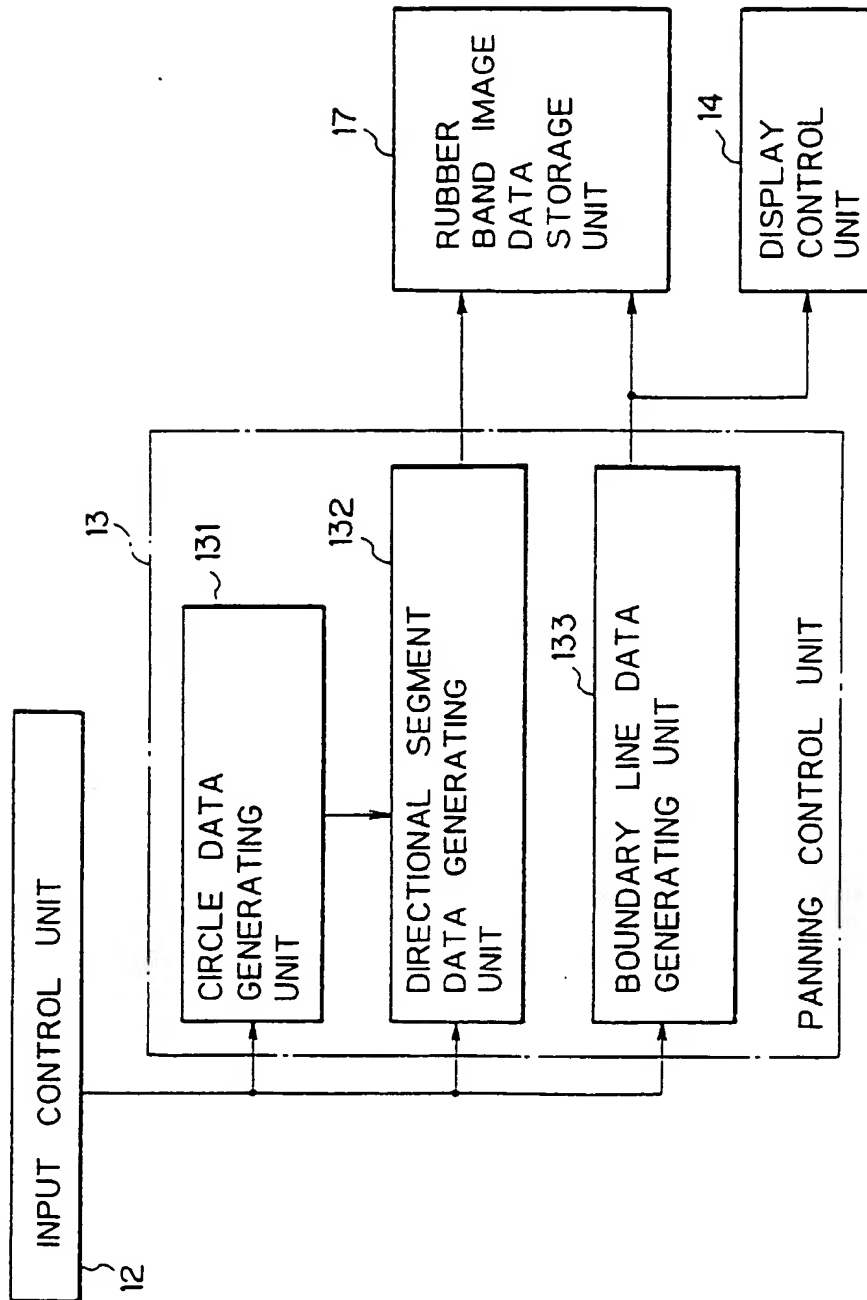


Fig. 3

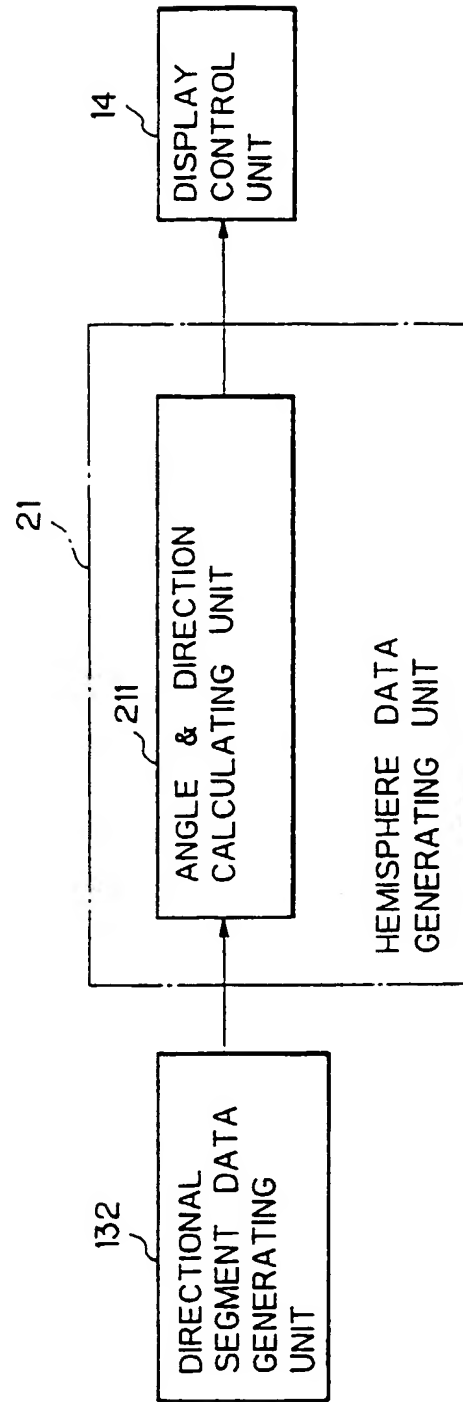


Fig. 4

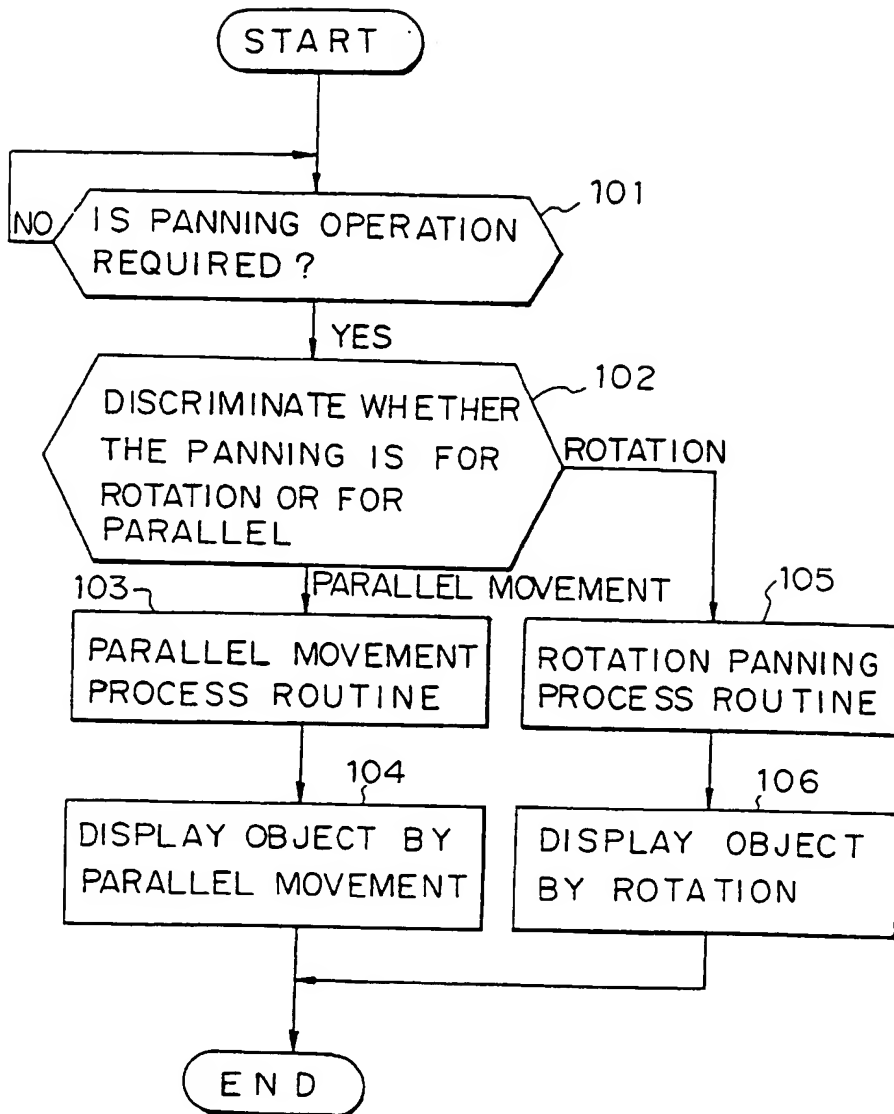


Fig.5

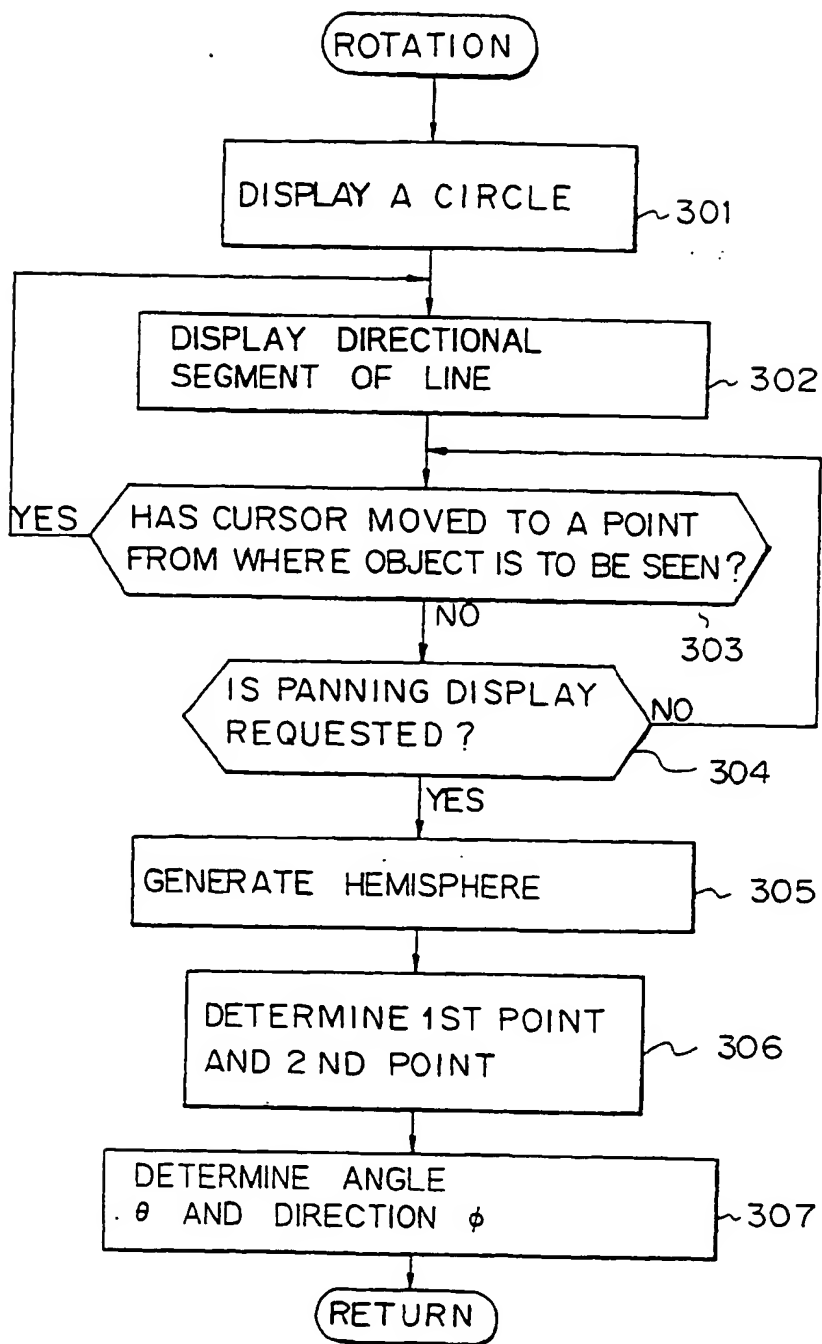


Fig. 6

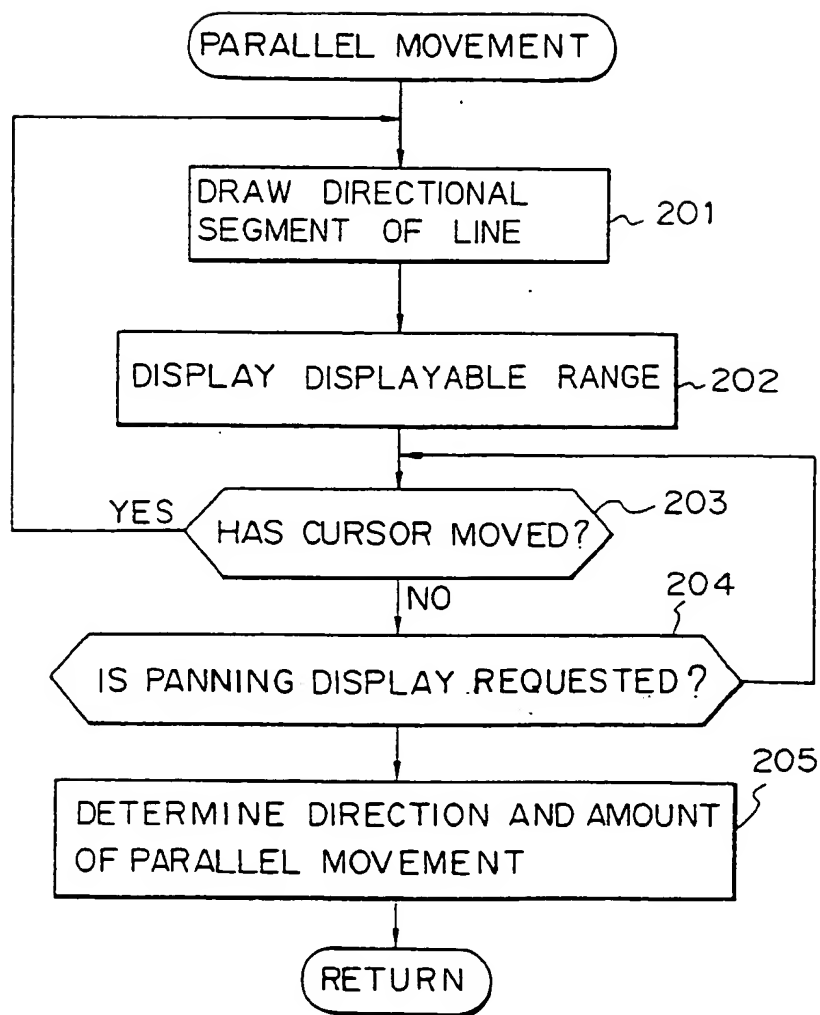


Fig. 7A

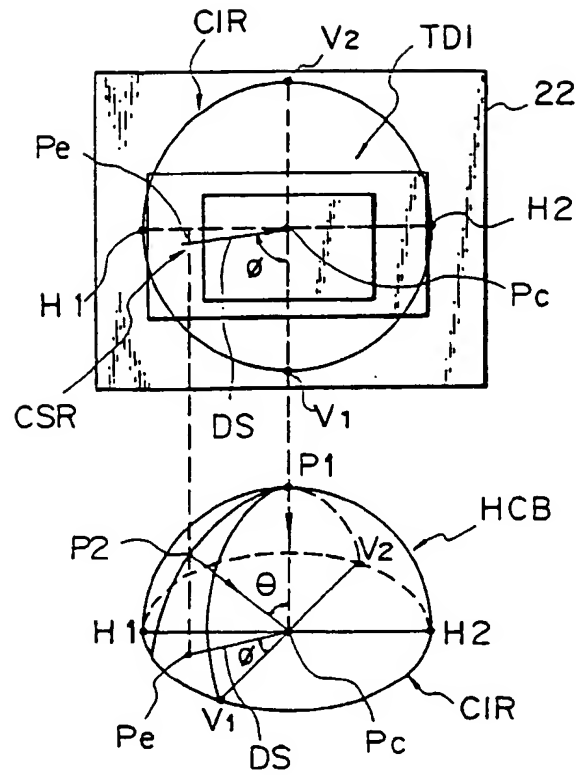


Fig. 7B

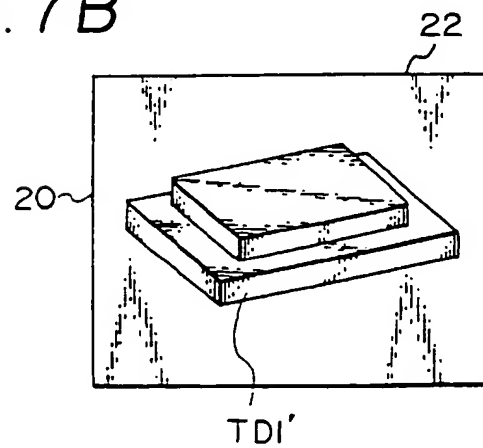


Fig. 8A

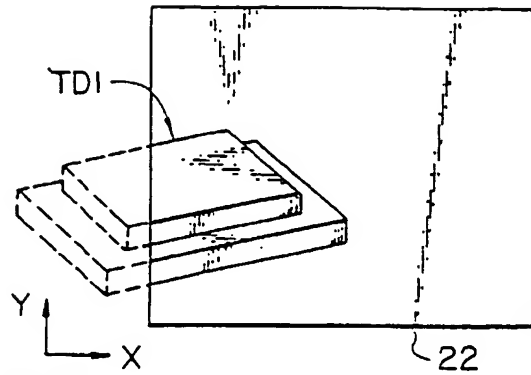


Fig. 8B

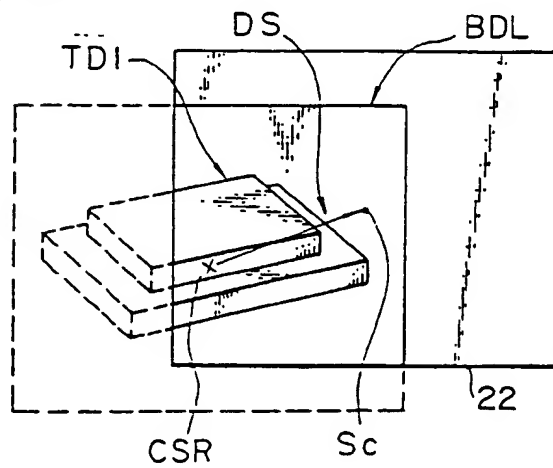


Fig. 8C

